

JOHN SHERMAN MUCH BETTER.

Premature Report of His Death.

The Statesman Now on the Chicago.

Transferred to the Paris to the Warship at Caimanera, Cuba.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Seldom has official Washington been more completely stirred by conflicting emotions than it was today by the announcement, first of the death of Hon. John Sherman and then by the contradiction of the report, which came a few hours later, the one giving a relief which was as marked as was the sorrow produced by the other.

The first report, which came from New York, was received at 3 o'clock in the afternoon and was circulated in the departments just before they closed for the day. The announcement seemed to follow naturally the other cablegrams of the day stating that the venerable statesman's condition had grown worse since yesterday and there was a universal expression of regret and in many cases, of personal distress over the news. Cabinet members, Senators, and members of the house expressed deep sorrow, speaking not only in terms of admiration and respect for the ex-senator's public career, but dwelling with loving kindness upon his personal character.

The contradiction of the first report did not arrive until 8:30 o'clock. It came to the Associated Press in the shape of a positive statement from Santiago, made in the knowledge that the report of the senator's death had been circulated. The statement was immediately given as wide circulation in the city as it was possible for it to receive at that hour. Secretary Hay was placed in possession of a copy of the dispatch, as were also Mr. Sherman's family.

"A most remarkable condition of affairs," remarked the secretary. He then proceeded to express his great relief that the first news was not confirmed. The news of the reported death of Sherman took many persons, friends and others, to his home on K street. Among others who were congregated there were two former private secretaries of Senator Sherman, Mr. Babcock and Mr. Vail, as well as Miss Kate Wilcox, a niece of Mrs. Colonel Charles Hoyt, whose husband was a cousin of Senator Sherman. They and others present read the dispatch stating that the senator was still alive, with great joy.

The reading of the glad message had scarcely been concluded by the president, when Mrs. McCullough, the adopted daughter of Senator and Mrs. Sherman, burst into the room, accompanied by the daughter of General Miles. They received the news through a telephone message from the Associated Press, who had General Miles' house and had hurried over to impart it to the rest of the family.

"It has been a trying day," said Mrs. McCullough, "but all is well again." Indeed there were heartfelt rejoicings and thanksgivings on the part of those who had assembled at the house when they realized it was true that the invalid was better and might be restored to them.

Mrs. Sherman is the one person of the senator's household who suffered neither from the first announcement nor from the second. She was not informed of either. Mrs. Sherman has been quite ill from a stroke of paralysis for several months and had not been informed of the senator's illness for fear of its effect upon her. It was felt when the news of his death came today that it would have to be broken to her, but all hesitated to make the announcement. It was ultimately decided to postpone the sad duty until tomorrow. She was thus saved the sorrow.

Already many telegrams of condolence and personal calls of sympathy had been received at the house. Prompt efforts were taken to inform officials of the administration and others of the safe arrival of Mr. Sherman at San Francisco. It was with a feeling of genuine gratification and satisfaction that this news was received, supplemented by an expression of hope that Mr. Sherman would entirely recover.

When the report of Mr. Sherman's death was first circulated today, an Associated Press reporter called at the Sherman residence. He was received by Mrs. McCullough, who was asked if the report was confirmed. She said: "Yes, I have heard from the state department that he is also reported to be dead." She added that she did not know where the state department received the information.

**Important Railroad Sale.**  
BALTIMORE, Md., March 21.—Federal judges Goff and Morris filed a decree this afternoon, foreclosing the mortgage of 1885 on the Baltimore and Philadelphia railroad, which is the Philadelphia division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and ordering that the same be sold. Under the statement filed it is shown that the principal of the loan including those of 1885 and 1886 is \$12,324,494.44, the difference representing the interest which was defaulted upon.

**Patel Boiler Explosion.**  
CUMBERLAND, Md., March 21.—Word was received here today of the explosion of a saw-mill boiler at the plant of the Hudson Shores near Millville, 15 miles north of Cumberland, killing Phil Wink, Daniel Snyder, Jr., engineer, and a man named Shure, who was a

sawyer and wounding John Snyder, Harry Sigle and Anthony Whitefield. The boiler had been in use many years. The fly wheel, weighing about a ton, was thrown a great distance. The big steel saw was broken into bits. Snyder was horribly crushed and blown about 100 feet and Wink's head was blown off. John Snyder's condition is serious. The mill was totally obliterated. Sigle, who was within ten feet of the boiler, escaped with a broken leg.

ANOTHER RAIN STORM. Extends Through the State.

Napa and Solano Well Soaked.

The San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys Get a Generous Share.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The storm which began last Sunday has continued with little cessation ever since and during the 24 hours ending at 10 o'clock tonight the steady and heavy precipitation in San Francisco has caused a total rainfall in this city of 2 1/2 inches.

The rain which has been general over the state from the Tehachapi northward, has also been heavy in the San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys. Napa and Solano counties have also been soaked, while in Solano county the rainfall today measures almost three inches. Santa Cruz county is threatened with floods, but in no other section is the storm other than an unmitigated blessing. In the mountainous country there has been no diminution in the storm of the valleys; so that mining matters look as bright as agricultural affairs.

Already the total rainfall in many localities today is greater than the total precipitation of last season. The atmospheric conditions indicate a continuance of the rain, especially as another storm is approaching the northern California coast. It is predicted that the rain will tomorrow reach the extreme southern counties which were today overlooked in the otherwise general soaking.

**YUBA CITY, March 22.**—Rain commenced falling here yesterday. The precipitation since that time being 1.88 inches. Already this month 4.59 inches have fallen, which runs the season's precipitation up to 13.89 inches.

**NAPA, March 22.**—For the last 11 hours ending at 6 p. m., tonight 1.50 inches of rain has fallen. Precipitation for this month is 5.44 inches. It is still raining.

**SUTTER, March 22.**—The rainfall here during the last 24 hours was 2.55 inches. **CHICO, March 22.**—The heaviest storm of the season commenced here early this morning. Up to 6 o'clock tonight 1.48 inches of rain had fallen, making the precipitation for the season 14.37 inches. It is still raining very hard.

**SANTA CRUZ, March 22.**—Heavy rain has been falling all day. The lowlands on both sides of the river are covered with water. Streams have developed into raging torrents in various parts of the county and in many places carrying away bridges. A large portion of Sequoia is reported under water. Landslides on the narrow gauge road prevented this evening's train from coming through. It has been years since the rivers were so high.

**TEMPLETON, March 22.**—Rain has been falling since noon today and a heavy downpour continues tonight. An abundant harvest is assured. The rainfall for the storm now is 75 hundredths of an inch.

**COTTONWOOD, March 22.**—The seventh general rain storm of the season has been prevailing here for the past 24 hours with good prospects of continued rain. The precipitation to date is 25.56 inches for Cottonwood Valley. The prospects could not be brighter for good crops of grain, hay, peaches, prunes and pears. Some orchards already have been slightly injured by frost.

The weather is cloudy and threatening over the entire Pacific slope. Rain has fallen along the Washington and Oregon coasts, in California north of Tehachapi, and in the northern portion of Nevada and Utah. The rain has been heaviest in the Sacramento Valley and along the central coast.

The pressure has fallen during the past 24 hours over the entire country west of the Rock Mountains.

Conditions are favorable for continued cloudy weather and rain in California generally.

**Forecast made at San Francisco** for thirty hours ending midnight, March 23d.

**Northern California**—Rain Thursday; brisk southern wind.

**Southern California**—Rain Thursday; fresh southwest wind.

**In Commission Again.**  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The river steamer Captain Weber is back in commission again. She broke her shaft while on her way to Stockton about a month ago and has been laid up for repairs ever since. She is to be fitted with steam steering gear and other labor-saving devices.

Pure Tea in packages at grocers' Schilling's Best.

A ROMANCE OF THE SEA.

Fate of Admiral Villamil.

The Story of a Press Correspondent.

Landing of the Dispatch Boat Wanda After the Santiago Naval Battle.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The sensational finding of the body of Admiral Villamil of the Spanish navy, sitting in an arm chair on the Cuban coast about four miles west of the entrance to Santiago harbor, calls forth a statement from the correspondent who witnessed the destruction of Cervera's fleet on July 3 last from the yacht Wanda, a dispatch boat in the service of the Associated Press.

Admiral Villamil was an officer of considerable renown in the Spanish service and he was in command of the torpedo flotilla, which accompanied the larger vessels of Admiral Cervera's fleet from the Cape Verde Islands to Santiago last spring. He was badly wounded aboard the destroyer Pluton in the engagement between the American and Spanish fleets near Santiago on July 3 last, but managed to reach the shore and the American sailors found him alive. As he never appeared in Santiago and as his brother officers on the Pluton knew that he had been desperately wounded, having lost an arm and a leg, his death was never doubted. But the finding of his body in a chair and his uniform and papers found in his pockets is the first absolute proof of his death.

The mere finding of the body is not such a remarkable fact, but that it should be found seated in an arm chair on that rocky coast several miles away from any habitation calls for the statement from the correspondent referred to, who accounts for the presence of the chair.

The first report from Santiago about the finding of the body, which was received here on Friday, March 18th, stated that it was believed to be that of the captain of the Pluton.

The statement of the correspondent shows that this could not be correct, for by a peculiar chain of circumstances, connected very closely with the presence of the body on the Cuban coast, he was enabled to have an interview with the captain of the Pluton aboard the auxiliary gunboat (converted yacht) Gloucester an hour or more after the Pluton had been sent to her destruction.

The correspondent says: "During the night of the 17th the coast of Cuba on July 3d I was on the yacht Wanda, the commander of which was Captain F. C. Miller. We came upon the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Furor just as she was sinking, and the destroyer Pluton, which had been cut in two by shells from the Gloucester, was seen to pieces on the rocks along the shore. This was at a point about three miles west of Puerto, at the entrance to Santiago harbor, and about one mile east of the point where the Marie Teresa, and the Almirante Oquendo were driven ashore. The Wanda was in shore a half mile from the Pluton. The Gloucester was 'standing by' a half mile or more to the westward."

From the deck of the Wanda we could easily see a score of men on shore near the wreck of the Pluton, but we could not see whether they were American or Spanish. I took one of the Wanda's small boats with a quarter-master and one or two sailors with me and went ashore to the place where the men were for the purpose of getting their story of the destruction of the Furor and the Pluton.

They were Spanish sailors, belonging to the Pluton. They were being guarded by a small squad of sailors from the Gloucester, who were waiting to take them aboard the Gloucester as prisoners of war.

One of the American sailors told me that an officer of the Gloucester was up on a bluff of rocks overlooking the wreck of the Pluton, a few hundred yards away, and he also told me that there was a wounded sailor from the Pluton there with him. He asked me if I could not get a letter or something from the man on the bluff and I could get him out to the Gloucester.

I went my boat's crew back to the Wanda with instructions to report the circumstances to Captain Miller and see if he could do anything to help the wounded man. I then climbed over the rocks in search of the Gloucester officer and after a great deal of difficulty found him near the wreck of the Pluton with a navy rifle in his hand standing guard over an officer of the Pluton, who was almost naked and had his feet tied up in burlap to protect them from the sharp rocks.

I have forgotten the name of the American officer, but he was a young ensign or naval cadet. The Spanish officer was a very pleasant fellow, but he was a most pitiable specimen, had evidently concluded that he had been "up against it" sufficiently and he would not surrender, quickly enough. All that he wanted then was a boat to get him out to the Gloucester as a prisoner. He could speak a little English and with my mongrel Spanish we could understand each other very well. In the next few minutes I did some very "rapid fire" interviewing with both the American and Spanish officers. I asked the Gloucester officer about the wounded man, but he had lost him for the time being and the three of us commenced a search for him. There was no shade for vegetation of any kind where we were. It was a bluff covered with rocks, so hot from the scorching sun that they blistered the feet in walking over them, and here and there were depressions in which a few inches of stagnant water remained from the last rainfall. We wandered over these rocks for fully fifteen minutes searching for the wounded man.

The heat was almost intolerable and all of us were nearly famished from thirst. The Spanish officer gave up the search and sank on the rocks exhausted.

The Gloucester officer and myself finally came upon the wounded man lying in a pool of stagnant water, which had turned red from his own blood. He was a common sailor or fireman from the Pluton and he had a boat made by a piece of plank, which had been used on our own deck. This was the nearest approach to a litter that could be found on the Wanda. The few Gloucester sailors who were present said that they could take care of the wounded man and would take him to the Gloucester in the morning. Accordingly I turned the chair over to them, got into my boat and returned to the Wanda.

PHILIPINOS UNDAUNTED.

Desperate Fighting at Ilo Ilo.

General Otis Command is Re-organized.

Private Biehl Killed While Returning to the Front After Saving a Comrade.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A dispatch from Ilo Ilo, Island of Panay, to the Herald says:

A battalion of the Eighteenth Infantry, a platoon of the Sixth artillery and the machine gun battery made a reconnaissance in the direction of Mandurao and Santa Barbara Thursday. While they were returning the insurgents attacked the outposts on the right.

Although fatigued from marching in the boiling sun for two hours, the entire command proceeded to the assistance of their comrades, the artillery pouring shell and shrapnel upon the insurgents who were strongly entrenched in large numbers.

Companies C, H and K of the Eighteenth deployed to the right, driving the insurgents back and then wheeling to the left made a junction with Companies B and L. A heavy engagement ensued. Companies K, C, M and I of the Eighteenth, Major and Captain Ham commanding, arrived later and formed on the left and two more companies of the Eighteenth marched from Ilo Ilo to act as support to the other troops.

Colonel Van Valzab, and Major Keller commanded the battalions of the Eighteenth. The second and General Miller were the scene early and directed the operations from immediately behind the fighting line. He had several narrow escapes.

The line advanced by rushes of 2000 yards under a hot fire, pouring in deliberate volleys upon the enemy's position, the artillery making good practice.

By the time the forces were within 300 yards of the enemy's main position, darkness prevented the charge for which the Tennessee men and the companies of the Eighteenth on the right had already prepared by firing machine guns.

The advance upon Ilo Ilo was accomplished in good order. The engagement was brought on by the enemy's persistent attacks upon the outposts to Ilo bridge. Nothing could be gained by forcing the enemy back, as it was impossible with the limited number of troops to hold the position.

The American troops were exhausted by the fighting and having to wade knee deep through the rice fields and sugar cane. There were several cases of exhaustion by the heat. The only man killed was Private Joseph Daily, knee and thigh; Theodore Burr, arm and chest; Preston Savage, forearm; William Bussard, chest; John J. Williams, leg and foot; William Trisman, leg, all of Company C; Riley Callaghan, scalp; William Rovenberger, wrist, both of Company H; William Boster, finger, Company H; William Boster, finger, Company H; William Boster, finger, Company H.

Private T. A. Marlowe of Company I, First California, serving with the artillery, was wounded in the side and back, and Private Samuel of Company F, Tennessee volunteers, was slightly wounded in the face.

The allies passed through Rovenberger's wrist and entered his mouth between the gum and cheek without hurting his head. There were other miraculous escapes as the men advanced amid a perfect hail of bullets.

The severity of the fighting was indicated by the fact that the Eighteenth regiment alone fired 62,000 rounds. It is estimated that the insurgents, with their more than 2000 rifles fired more than double our total of ammunition.

Private Biehl was brought in today, wounded and gave evidence to hurry upon some ammunition as most of the men were short. He then returned to the fighting line and was struck in the chest. He fell, saying: "I'm done for," and died in ten minutes.

It is impossible to tell accurately the insurgent losses as the Americans converged at a given point without traversing the ground shot over, but from the day after the battle I could see from Ilo bridge the enemy carting away the dead. The minimum estimate of their losses is 200 killed and 500 wounded.

The evolutions were pretty exacting and the highest credit is due the battalion and company commanders. The men are chafing at being robbed of the fruits of their victory. A charge would probably have resulted in the capture of the enemy's army and ammunition, but from the French colonies. The city is quiet and business is reviving.

Private Walter Parrish of Company C, Tennessee volunteers, accidentally shot himself yesterday with a revolver.

MARRIED.

KUNDE-KELLY.—In this city, March 20, 1899, O. E. Kunde, formerly of St. Paul, Minn., and Miss A. L. Kelly, formerly of Midland, Mich., both of Fresno, Rev. W. H. Martin officiating.

A DEADLOCK.

Between Directors and Packers.

Cannot Agree on the Fixing of the Price.

It is Possible that an Entirely New Deal Will be Made.

From Wednesday's Daily.

The negotiations between the directors of the California Raisin Growers' Association and the commercial packers which had been progressing smoothly up to yesterday, have reached a deadlock, but it is hoped that a satisfactory adjustment will yet be reached.

The directors, the banks' committee and the packers were in conference all day yesterday, and the point that they could not reach an agreement on was the fixing of the price. The directors claim the right to fix the price at which the raisins shall be sold, while the packers want a clause in the contract to the effect that if the prices should be considered too high they should be submitted to a board of arbitration, to consist of bankers.

President Kearney stated last night that the directors could not see their way to allow the establishing of the price to go out of their hands, and in response to a question stated that the directors and the packers were at a deadlock on the proposition.

He said that the negotiations were still pending, however, and that if an agreement could not be reached on the proposition to sell 2000 cars to the packers that other proposals would be made. This morning the directors are ready to submit another proposition to the packers for their consideration.

Last evening there was a meeting of the directors and the bankers committee at which the adjustment was considered, but no action was taken. The directors take the position that they would naturally not fix the prices higher than the market would warrant, for if they did they would ruin the industry.

**From Thursday's Daily.**  
The directors of the California Raisin Growers' Association, the bankers' committee and the committee from the packers are hard at work expending gray matter in the hope of reaching an agreement satisfactory to all parties, and there is every indication that such an adjustment will be arrived at, and when it is consummated it will be one that ought to prove eminently agreeable, as every possible objection is being made in advance and considered.

As stated yesterday in the Republican, the directors and the packers had run up against a deadlock on the proposition of fixing prices. The packers' committee, which consisted of Messrs. Gantenlaub, Gray and Hobbs, insisted upon the right to have the schedule of prices submitted to a committee of bankers acting as a board of arbitration, to revise the prices should they be considered higher than the market would warrant. The directors would not allow the fixing of prices to go out of their hands and they held back for the exclusive right to name the figures at which the goods should sell.

With horns thus locked the meeting adjourned Tuesday night, with the understanding that another meeting should be held the following day to consider another proposition.

Yesterday morning the packers' committee was in session, re-enforced by several prominent packers, and they asked whether the directors would concede from their position. They were told that the directors would not allow the fixing of prices to be submitted to arbitration. O. J. Woodward of the bankers' committee asked why the directors objected to allowing the bankers to arbitrate in the matter, and Mr. Kearney answered that the bankers were all bidding for the business of the packers, and that for that reason they would not allow the fixing of prices to be submitted to arbitration.

The recent situation, and the directors under the circumstances were not altogether pleased with the arrangement to sell 2000 cars. That was made when another drought threatened the country, and it was estimated that the crop would not exceed that figure, but with the current, soaking rains, the abundance of fruit, it is now believed that the yield will be much larger and there was fear of a large surplus. However, the proposition was made in good faith and if the packers had agreed to allow the directors to fix the prices the packers would have also put a new element into the situation, and the directors under the circumstances were not altogether pleased with the arrangement to sell 2000 cars.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER. ABSOLUTELY PURE. Makes the food more delicious and wholesome.

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## FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

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## GOMPERS ON EXPANSION.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, made a speech in Boston yesterday that is either of no importance at all, or else is a highly commendable and dangerous performance. Mr. Gompers has, of course, the right to his own expansion views, and to as much support of them as his arguments or influence can get. But when he insists on looking on the question as a laborer rather than as a citizen, he is making a very vicious, if very common mistake, and when he proposes to settle it by other force than arguments or votes he is making a threat that is either merely foolish, or is dangerous and revolutionary.

It is the mental attitude, rather than the practical situation, that makes these threats serious. Nobody supposes that organized laborers will refuse to make guns or armor plate, or that they could prevent others from making them if they did not. There are circumstances under which a political strike is justifiable and may be successful, but these circumstances must be such as would justify armed revolution; the political strike is only a milder form of revolution. In Belgium, for instance, the people demanded universal suffrage, and when it was refused them, instead of revolting with arms, they went on a universal strike. Labor of every sort stopped for a few days, and the government had to yield or starve. But in a country which has universal suffrage, the majority can gain its point by vote. Less than a majority has no right to gain its point, even by revolution.

Private disputes between labor and capital must be settled by private means, until some public way is provided, and of private means, force, as represented by a strike, is sometimes the only one available. But in political questions force has no place in a self-governing country. Argument, persuasion, and voting are the only means provided, and he who can not persuade the majority of his fellow citizens, must yield to them, even if he is right and they are wrong. There is no danger that any other means will be adopted in this case, but even the habit of talking and thinking as if they might be is dangerous and un-American, and should not go unrebuked.

The interest of the laborer in expansion is precisely that of any other citizen. It is a purely political question, the only purely political question of importance we have had to decide for many years, and he who attempts to decide it from any narrower standpoint than that of American citizenship, is not a good citizen.

## CONSCIENTIOUS WRONG.

We have recently witnessed several notable instances of that remarkable loyalty of the henchman to the boss which is generally expressed by the phrase, "he will stay bought." The phenomenon is so common that we hardly think of it as important enough to need an explanation beyond the other phrase "honor among thieves."

Yet boss rule, with its resulting corruption and gradual disintegration of our political system, could not survive for a year if it were based on nothing more than bribery and narrow selfishness. A successful "machine" requires more voters and officials than anyone can afford to buy, and most machines, as a matter of fact, are run with surprisingly little bribery, even in the direct form of distribution of patronage.

The fact is that the boss depends as much on the conscience as the lack of conscience of his followers. There is a principle of morality that is not personal. Many a man who is incapable of recognizing the obligation of abstract duty or public responsibility, has something very like a conscience which impels him to "stand by his friends." This was the established standard of morality during the Middle Ages. Society was based on an elaborate system of personal dependence and obligation. Fidelity to one's master, or benefactor was the cardinal virtue, and loyalty to him was about the only indestructible virtue.

The world has gone far beyond this primitive state, but too many of its inhabitants have not shared in the growth. We have had instances, as in Fresno, where men have defended their own public life, which they acknowledge as being against public policy, on the ground that they "could not go back on a friend." According to their standards, betrayal of a public trust out of loyalty to a private friend, is a virtue, but virtuous.

There is no arguing with this standpoint. Those who hold to it do not need to be convinced, but to grow; or if they are beyond growing, to give way to a generation that is politically and morally awake. Their existence is a menace, because they add to the support of corrupt politics, not merely the vicious, who are always in the minority, but the morally obtuse, who are almost as common as the mentally obtuse. They are a warning, too, that the way to better things is not through any patent scheme for the reorganization of society, but through the education and development of individual human nature.

## HOW NOT TO SELL LAND.

An incident of last evening's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce illustrates a danger that we may have to face on a much larger scale, if, as we expect, the wave of prosperity should strike us with something like a boom. A communication was received from an eastern investor, who wanted to engage in orange growing, saying that he had been almost persuaded to buy land for the purpose which, it is well known, is not adapted to orange growing. This particular investor will be warned of his mistake, and we hope to see him in some other part of Fresno county, happy and prosperous in his orange groves.

But other investors will be approached in the same way, as they have in the past, and whatever sort of land the anxious buyer wants, just that sort of land the eager speculator will propose to sell him, whether the particular land he has for sale is of that sort or another.

It is very easy to deceive the eastern buyer in this matter. He is accustomed to a uniform soil and climate. He cannot conceive of two radically different climates only ten miles apart, or fundamentally different soils in adjacent fields. This fact has been taken advantage of in the past by unprincipled speculators, and will be used again, if the opportunity is renewed, to deceive men into buying land from which they can get nothing but disappointment and failure.

We have plenty of good land, and the most varied resources in the world. We have nothing to fear and everything to gain by telling the exact truth. But some individuals, who have land for sale adapted to one purpose when the active market is for land of a different sort, can make temporary gains by deception. The community should protect itself from any such attempts, by seeing to it that plenty of literature is sent out which gives the exact truth, without evasion, and that any individual speculator who attempts to sell land by deception is promptly frowned down at home and liberally advertised abroad. We have been protected against the speculator for some time by the stagnation in real estate. Now that that stagnation is ending, we may have to protect ourselves against him by actively exerting ourselves to hurt somebody's feelings.

Nothing could better illustrate the natural advantages of California than a comparison of the recent climatic misfortunes of our own and rival states. We have had a drought; the eastern fruit growing states have had a blizzard. All through the drought we had had reason to hope; their hopes vanished with the first blast of the blizzard. If our hopes had been disappointed, we should have lost one of our three principal crops; they lost their livelihood. At the worst, our evil was for a year, while theirs is permanent. Drouths and frosts have hindered single crops in California, but nothing has ever destroyed the trees and vines on which our best crops grow. A single freeze in Florida, on the other hand, may destroy, and just has destroyed, the work of years. A single rain changed our prospects to hope, and another has changed them to certainty.

The milder evils of eastern conditions are our extreme of danger; their greater evils touch us not at all. New York proposes to lock the stable door after the horse is gone, by the enactment of laws to prevent the repetition of a Windsor hotel fire horror. New York may enact unlimited reform in this or any other direction, but nothing will be reformed until the fundamental reform is made, and the government of the city becomes honest and efficient. Fire escapes will not make a hotel safe; it must be built right, and so long as greed is a human motive, it will not be built right except under public inspection. Hotels and large buildings do not burn to the ground in two parts in Berlin; they are not permitted to be built that way. The law in New York does not permit it, either. But in Berlin regulations are enforced; in New York they are subject to political "pulls." To have our taxes stolen, the education of our children curtailed and their morals corrupted, and our lives put in constant jeopardy, this is the penalty the residents of American cities pay for not taking the trouble to govern themselves. It is worse in New York than anywhere else, but it is a difference of degree.

The Governor will refuse to sign bills which were actually enrolled and sent to him after the actual adjournment of the legislature. Technically the Governor is right, but if it were only a technically doubtful case, legal fiction could be found to avoid it. The legal fiction that a quorum is present if no one calls attention to its absence, for instance, saves many bills. But in this case the refusal to sign will be probably salutary. Bills that are rushed through in the last moments of a session are always put through by log-rolling, and a log-rolled bill can generally bear postponement for inspection.

The rumor that Japan was about to make Christianity the state religion was promptly and officially denied, but religious conditions in the Island Empire are nevertheless such that some sort of official encouragement which would lead to a general nominal adoption of Christianity is not impossible. It would be the first example in modern times of national instead of individual conversion, but Japan has a way of doing things that no other nation has had occasion to do since ancient times. Until the advent of Japan, "Christianism" stood for the whole of the modern civilized world, and even yet, the fact that Japan is a "heathen" nation is a barrier to its complete assimilation in the family of nations. As the leaders of Japan are politicians, who care very little for religion and a great deal for international assimilation, they are likely to look favorably on Christianity, as a political aid. The Buddhism of the people is the basis of some very genuine religious life, but the official Shintolism, restored with the restoration of the Mikado, has never entered into the life of the people as have the other aspects of the restoration. Most of the higher officials are agnostics.

The San Jose Mercury complains that some newspapers in favoring the plan of nominating candidates for senator by party conventions, and reducing the legislature to a voting machine, do not give the Mercury credit for the plan. As we have before said, the only thing remarkable about the plan is the check of the Mercury in claiming to have originated it. The Mercury is no spring chicken among newspapers, but this plan is older than the Mercury or its editor.

Even little Denmark is scrambling for her share of China. It begins to look as if the safest plan would be to risk a radical solution of the Chinese problem at once. If we go on letting it settle itself it will soon get too complicated for settlement.

Leather is the latest commodity to go into the trust. Newspaper "patent licenses" went in a few days ago. So, from shoes to clothe the feet to literature to feed the brain, all is now in the clutches of the Octopus.

## FOREST RESERVES

## Sheepmen Liable to Fine and Imprisonment.

## If They Drive Their Flocks on the National Park Reservations.

The action of the department of the Interior excluding all sheep from the forest reserves has been published in the Republican heretofore, and there is now no doubt that the law in this respect will be rigidly enforced. J. W. Dobson, of Raymond, supervisor of the reservations in this valley, has received implicit instructions from Forest Superintendent Newhall of Redlands, as follows:

"Drive sheep from public lands in reserves. Cause arrest of herders if they refuse to leave."

"No authority whatever is given for allowing sheep to cross the reserved land to private holdings. This concession was made last year, but the privilege was greatly abused."

"Forest supervisors and herders are directed to notify all sheepmen to drive their flocks from the reserves if they are found grazing there. If the herder refuses he will be requested to assist the ranger and if he will persist in his refusal the sheep will be driven from the public lands and the herder will be requested to remove his sheep as requested and it is certain that he is trespassing on government land, he will be arrested, taken before a United States Commissioner or Justice of the Peace and criminal complaint entered for violation of the Rules and Regulations governing Forest Reserves. As an alternative, where it can be done with sufficient promptness and with certainty, the arrest can be obtained through a Sheriff or Constable."

"Sheep men will not be allowed to drive across the government land in the reservation to reach their small grazing their sheep on the government land, which is against the Rules and Regulations. But where a sheep man can reach his own land in the reservation without driving his sheep on government land, we have no right to interfere, as he is not a trespasser until he takes his sheep on government land."

"The law under which the superintendent is acting is Section 13 of the rules and regulations governing forest reserves, and is as follows:

"The pasturing of live stock on the public lands in forest reserves shall not be interfered with so long as it appears that injury is not being done to the forest growth, and the rights of others are not thereby jeopardized. The pasturing of live stock, however, prohibited in all forest reserves for the purpose of protecting the forest growth, and the rights of others are not thereby jeopardized. The pasturing of live stock, however, prohibited in all forest reserves for the purpose of protecting the forest growth, and the rights of others are not thereby jeopardized."

The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine of \$500 or imprisonment for not longer than 12 months or by both, such fine and imprisonment."

## MILLWOOD MATTERS.

It snowed very heavy here today. The snow fell about fifteen inches deep and still falling.

The Sanger Lumber Company has stopped shipping lumber down to the mill on account of the storm, but will begin again when the weather clears up.

The wife of L. O. Gorney gave birth to a fine boy on the 16th of this month. Luke thinks he is the only man on the hill since the baby came.

William McKenzie came up a few days ago, to get his mail, and he is ready to get his mail, but owing to the bad weather he had to stop work for a few days.

The boys on the flume are wishing the game law in Halfax now, as there is an abundance of deer in the surrounding hills, and especially now, as the snow is driving them out of the mountains.

## MOTHERS MEET

## And Discuss the "New Baby."

## Miss Cox on Psycho-Physical Culture.

## Dr. Jessie Hare Delivers an Informal Lecture on the Caring of Infants.

From Thursday's Daily. The meeting of mothers which took place at the residence of Mrs. N. S. Shattuck yesterday afternoon, was quite well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. A short executive session was held, at which a number of minor matters were attended to. The subjects related to the most part to the care of children and the training necessary in early childhood.

Miss Frances Elmina Cox of the Boston College of Oratory, was the principal speaker during the afternoon. The subject of her address was "Psycho-Physical Culture." Miss Cox has been appointed State Superintendent of the Department of Physical Culture in the W. C. T. U. Her work is appreciated by the clubs that have heard her, for lectures today before the Parlor League Club.

In opening her address, Miss Cox quoted from Professor Corson of Cornell University to show that capable mothers are few but that forces are now at work increasing their number. She said that two womanhoods were now and more created and realized. The kind of recreation which the world needs will have to be largely induced by women, and she will induce it according as her true rights are recognized.

"A strong spiritual and psychic wave," she said, "is passing over the world in this decade, which is revolutionizing all education, including physical. Our bodies are given us for higher purposes than we ordinarily use them for. In the degree that we come into the realization of the higher powers of mind and spirit in that degree does the body through their influence upon it become more graceful and finer in its texture and form."

"When we regard our bodies as the expressions of spiritual life and like unto the image of God, our physical culture will be in the line of a higher and nobler life. Therefore, it is not taking a different time for each and portioning off so much for one and so much for the other, but rather a higher and nobler life, which is sufficient with the life of the spirit which inspires all. Let each remember that he is a 'clothed eternity' that infinite body envelopes the eternal soul."

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## MOTHERS MEET

## The Contest Ends in a Draw.

## Athletic Club's Boxing Entertainment.

## Hardigan and Broad Fail to Decide the Question of Superiority—Some Good Sport.

From Wednesday's Daily. The monthly boxing exhibition of the Fresno Athletic Club attracted a fair sized gathering to the club rooms last evening. The affair was well managed and the sport was of the best class.

The program consisted of three sparring contests of the exhibition class, one blackened glove contest, and a six-round bout for a decision. These numbers were interspersed with musical selections rendered by Reita's string orchestra, and these present passed an enjoyable evening.

In the preliminary events Mel Duncan officiated as master of ceremonies. The first number on the athletic program was a four-round set-to, with "pillows," between a brace of 2-year-olds who were introduced as Sullivan and Kilrain. These youngsters amused the spectators with an exhibition of that awkward willingness which characterizes the novice. Their performance was well received, and was followed by a selection from the orchestra.

Ed Brown and Frank Cardwell were next introduced. A scientific four-round bout between these men was one of the features of the evening. The two men were more than equal to the task, and the contest was a very good, but a counter attraction occupied most of the spectators' attention. What diverted the future from the ring contest was a boxing match between a popular dealer in microphone destroyers, whose features seemed to indicate that he was viewing the Franco-Prussian war or some other battle of intense interest to him. Although not in the program, this fight was hugely enjoyed by the crowd.

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Our Copper Riveted Overalls and Spring Bottom Pants are perfect in every respect and are guaranteed. For sale everywhere.

LEVI STRAUSS & CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO

## SANGER ITEMS. RIOTS IN TEXAS.

## A Plea for the Planting of Orange Trees.

## Various Happenings of Interest in that Thriving Town—Snow at Millwood.

During the storm of Wednesday and Thursday about twelve inches of snow fell at Millwood, and a greater quantity in the higher altitudes.

A train loaded with logs on the Valley road, made the trip from Bakerfield to San Francisco, including that part of the trip made by boat from Stockton, in 14½ hours' time, one day last week.

There is a proposition on foot to connect Fresno and Clovis by means of an electric road, with laterals running to the leading vineyards and wineries en route. The proposition does not seem to meet with much favor among the residents of Clovis.

A few of the sportily inclined young chaps about town have formed an athletic club and will fit up the old Cottage building for their purpose. At present a punching bag is the only attraction, but other apparatus will doubtless be added later. One of the star attractions at Rodgers' brothers' sample room, is putting in solid hours per day irritating the unoffensive leather sphere. Rumor says that Con will challenge the winner of the forthcoming McCoy-Chapman battle, and if rumor says true we are prepared to bet the job press against a plugged nickel that Con will win out in a walk—or run!

In an old-fashioned prairie schooner loaded to the gunwale with hay, grain and provisions for man and beast, Messrs. R. J. Padon, the real estate agent, and E. P. Dewey, editor of the Herald, left Sanger last Monday morning, bound for a ten day tour of the mines and prospect holes of "Old Fumblum." Snake ammunition, fishing tackle and "gna bite" remedies were among the effects carried in the vehicle, which was propelled by as frisky a span of mules as ever drew a team of heavy loads. Before leaving town both travelers registered a solemn vow not to eat or sleep indoors, nor to share until their return to civilization. A great gloom will envelop this vicinity until the outfit returns.

J. F. Ballard and his son, Lee Ballard, were arrested last week on a complaint charging them with malicious mischief, sworn to by D. T. Rogers, for plowing up a potato patch owned by the latter in Kingsburg. They were arraigned in Justice Walton's court on Friday last. Defendants claimed a right to enter and cultivate the field in dispute by reason of a verbal agreement made with a former owner of the land, Henry Haney, years ago, which permitted them to cultivate said land for one year, with the privilege of renting another year if they so desired. The land afterwards passed into the possession of Lee McLaughlin, who rented it to Rogers. The court held that a verbal contract was binding for one year only, and as the eldest Ballard had failed to notify the present owner that he wanted to rent the land for another year he had forfeited all right to it. The bail was one dollar and the case against his son was dismissed.

The following items of interest are from the Sanger Herald: It will interest the orange growers of this section to learn that the recent severe weather throughout the southern states has again all but ruined the Florida orange crop, and the consequent shortage in supply has sent the market price a-buzzing. Owing to the heavy import duty on oranges from California, into this country from Mediterranean ports, and as Florida has been frozen out three times in the past five years it would seem that the 65,000,000 people living east of the Rockies will have to depend on California for their oranges. This being the case, would it not be a good plan for our people to take up this branch of horticulture as a more extensive scale? There are thousands of acres of land lying in the shadow of the mountains, and the hills of Fresno county that are well adapted to orange culture, and that would yield a good return within five years if the planting were attended to at the first favorable opportunity.

## FRESNO GUNNERS.

C. B. Shaver and H. O. Baker went on a hunting expedition to the ranch of J. R. White in Madera county last Saturday. The Fresno gunners had told their friends in advance of the amount of game which they would be before returning and their homecoming was naturally awaited with interest. The hunters spent two days in the woods near the White ranch and on the third day emerged with two blackbirds and one squirrel.

Mrs. White was surprised and told the gunners that they had better shoot at a chicken for dinner. Shaver shot at a rooster forty times without bringing down the bird and then gave way to Baker, who, after exhausting his ammunition, ran the first down. This question that the sportmen's friends are asking is, How did they kill the squirrel and blackbirds?

## Toulon Explosion Accidental.

PARIS, March 22.—According to an official statement regarding the explosion last evening of a laboratory attached to the war department, it occurred in the course of experiments in mixing gases intended to light railway cars. Another account says it was due to experiments made for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the Toulon and Bourges explosions by mixing different kinds of powders and that it shows that the Toulon catastrophe was the result of carelessness. Seven persons were injured—three of them seriously—by last night's explosion.

## The Seattle Explosion.

SEATTLE, March 22.—Two deaths have resulted from last night's explosion. Those who died from their injuries are D. W. Jacobs of Chicago and Alfred Sallit of New York. Jacobs was a commercial traveler for Florsheim & Co., Chicago. Sallit represented the International Art Company of New York.

## Glass Blowers are Scarce.

PITTSBURGH, March 21.—The American Glass Company, known as the window glass combine, is in need of blowers and gatherers. President Simon Burns of the workers' organization says the scarcity extends all over the country. If the strike of the boys continues, he says, the blowers and gatherers can readily secure employment at other plants of the combine. In many places apprentices are at work blowing and gathering glass.

## When you call for DeWitt's Little Blue Pills, the great blue pills, don't accept anything else. Don't be talked into accepting a substitute, for pills, for sore, for burns. Dr. C. Padock, Druggist, 1142 I street.

## "FIGHTING" JOE.

General Wheeler Replies to an Attack.

The Skirmish at La Guasimas Was a Military Necessity.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Adjutant General Wheeler yesterday issued a statement which General Wheeler has felt called upon to make, in order, as he says, to refute certain allegations which reflect upon the cavalry division which he had the honor to command.

The statement, exceedingly voluminous, makes a very full and complete reply to the campaign before Santiago and it is accompanied by an appendix made up of letters from officers who were connected with General Wheeler in his operations to support the allegations he makes.

General Wheeler begins with the declaration that some statements were before the war investigation commission regarding the battle of La Guasimas, which do great injustice to the part of the army which fought in that battle. Stephen Bonnell makes the charge that General Wheeler was guilty of the absence of orders. General Wheeler says that to remain silent and neglect to refute the untruthful charges made by Bonnell would be disloyal to the soldiers and to the country.

He quotes various orders, to show that the cavalry division was not hurried forward in order to reach Lawton, whom he found on the road just before reaching Bonnell. Wheeler tells of the reconnaissance he made personally and of a consultation that night with General Lawton and Colonel Wood. He says he never predicted that the Spanish would leave Siboney and Santiago that night. When the advance began next day General Wheeler says the regular troops and artillery were ordered upon the main Siboney road, while the Rough Riders and some of the other cavalry regiments were ordered to the communication of General Castillo, and by the less frequent and most difficult road.

The Spaniards were found in the same position the next morning about three miles from Siboney and General Wheeler gives a description of the action of the cavalry division in order to show how necessary it was to act promptly and that every movement was in strict accordance with the orders of General Shafter. He insists that the Spaniards were in a position where it was advantageous for the Americans to expose the soldiers rather than to allow them to light in their block houses and other defenses which they occupied at the time he received his orders. Says General Wheeler, "The least delay and this opportunity would have been lost. The victory was due entirely to the brave and gallant men of the 9th Cavalry, soldiers who fought the battle. The statement that they were added in any way, shape or form by any other troops is also untrue. The nearest American troops were about four miles off when the fight commenced and had been so for some time. The battle had been in progress for fully two hours before they reached the field."

Taking up the charge that Wheeler had been relieved of command on the night of the 12th and had no command during the battle on the following day, General Wheeler says that these statements are entirely untrue. Thereupon he says he was assigned to his command on June 24th and tells what he did in the day by day in the exercise of that command. He says on the 28th, 29th and 30th he suffered from fever, resulting from exposure, but he continued his duties and was not put upon the sick report. He admits he was ignorant of the conference held by Shafter and his generals on the 30th, but Shafter has explained this by saying he understood Wheeler was sick and his physicians had advised against his going to the front. He says he knows the facts of the battle the next day. Notwithstanding this, Wheeler says, he learned that active propositions were being made for operations and at daylight on the next day he rode to the front and exercised command.

## Counterfeit Money Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Preparations are being made by Chief White of the Secret Service to destroy 3,241,368.98 worth of counterfeit coin and bogus notes which have been accumulated by his bureau. Of this amount \$1,147,248 represents the value of the counterfeit currency, bank notes and fractional currency; \$1,094,119, is its imitation gold, silver, nickel and copper coin. The balance of this sum is in imitation of various other obligations and securities including false similes of United States bonds, United States bonds, state bank notes and "flash" notes.

When spurious coin and notes, together with the counterfeiters' outfit are captured, an inventory is taken of the counterfeit currency, which is then stored until the time arrives for them to be destroyed. The paper money will be macerated by the same machinery which is used in destroying worn out genuine notes but the metal will be sent to a private foundry here and melted.

## Death on the Rail.

SALT LAKE, March 21.—Charles Hunk and a boy named Hull were struck by an eastbound Rio Grande passenger train this morning while crossing the tracks in a wagon seven miles south of this city and both were instantly killed.

## International Courtships.

GIBRALTAR, March 20.—An American steamship, the "Hull," sailed from here yesterday, homeward bound from Manila, she hosted the Spanish sailors and crew, who were being sent to the Spanish squadron, commanded by Admiral Canaris, of Algeiras. The Spanish flagship Carlos Canaris thereupon hoisted the American ensign and returned the salute.

## Victim of Hazing.

CHICAGO, March 20.—James T. Mount, a victim of hazing at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, is dead. Friends and relatives of Mount at Petersburg, Ind., his home, will begin at once to prosecute the students who are







The Hundred Thousand Club was likewise of the opinion that the idea of entertaining tourists was an excellent one, and it was decided to co-operate

motion to that effect was made and carried, with the proviso, however, that the club should not run in debt. Chairman Webster appointed William Glass and J. M. Collier as the committee.

A general discussion followed in regard to the best manner of replenishing the treasury of the association. It was decided that the best way was to secure more new members and an effort will be made to increase the membership. The association should experience no difficulty in adding quite

roll. It is a hardworking body, which has accomplished a great deal since its organization. Now that there will be good times, big crop, big prices and that the whistle of the Santa Fe will

the club to do this year.

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**BRASS-TIPPED BULLETS.**

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**Aguinaldo's Followers Violate the Rules of Civilized Warfare**

NEW YORK, March 23.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says: Reports received at the war depart-

Several American soldiers have been wounded by the unisonous projectiles

more difficult to heal than those caused by the ordinary bullet. Of course, the authorities can do nothing to prevent the insurgents using any kind of bullets they see fit. They have no government to which an appeal can be made. Their action in this respect, officials say, is another indication of their utter unfitness for self government.

department that the proclamation issued by the Philippine commission is in accordance with the instructions given to President Schurmann and his associates.

Ottawa will recommend active operations against the Filipinos. By following up the proclamation of the commission in this manner the officials believe they will impress upon the Filipinos the determination of the United States to end the insurrection and the hopelessness of further resistance.

**President McKinley's Trip for Health Only.**  
THOMASVILLE, Ga., March 23.—President McKinley spent the whole morning in the city of Thomasville.

life-president Robert. His out-  
 life in a milder dry climate is doing  
 much to tone up the system of each  
 and today they showed an improving  
 state of health.

The Jekyll Island trip has caused re-  
 ports of a conference there and that  
 Speaker Reed would be nominated for  
 vice-president on the ticket with Mc-  
 Kinley at the next Republican national

Tomorrow the party leaves here for Tallahassee, Florida, where they hope to escape all elaborate functions, and they have so notified Governor Bloch.

**Unsteady Republics.**  
LIMA, Peru, March 23.—A dispute from Antofagasta, Chile, says the General Caceres, former president Peru, who recently arrived at Africa, he threatened to attempt

He would have no chance of success, however, in the event of an endeavor to make trouble for the government.

**RAISIN SITUATION.**  
**Committee on Reincorporation**  
**Adopts By-Laws.**  
There is little news in the raisin situ-

still and will be so until President Keane and W. M. Griffin arrive some agreement. As stated in yesterday's Republican the adjustment of the differences between the directors

them and it is believed that a satisfactory plan will be the outcome. It will take several days to arrive at a conclusion but that one will be reached, considered pretty certain. Mr. Keeney left last night on the late train for San Francisco, where he will meet Griffin.

Yesterday the committee of fifteen re-incorporation consisting of the directors

others, met and adopted by-laws for incorporation under the co-operative law of this state. The matter will be submitted to the growers for adoption at Wednesday's mass-meeting.

**I'm Anglo-Saxon  
Pepper Gravy.**

were hiding behind a big clump bushes in ambush, as it were, and trying to sneak up on a drove of quail but I never heard of a person being taken for a hitching post until the other

ing close to the edge of the sidewalk still and apparently lifeless last week when Farmer LaRue of Mulaga drove up, took him for a hitching post and tied his horse to the furniture dealer. That's the trouble with many businessmen, they are mere tombstones. They are too sleepy to use good judgment when they buy. Well groomed drivers with Buffalo Bill mustaches

I am my own advance agent; I buy direct from the manufactories and I am known in the eastern furniture market.

**W. PARKER LYON.**  
But we've got a blooming corner,  
We're the Anglo-Saxon Fates,  
Rudyard Kipland lives to write o  
poetry and  
Dewey punctuates.